

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STABLE, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“Compiler Printing Office” on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Faber's and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. (Sept. 5, 1862.)

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street, Adams county, on the road leading from York Springs to Gettysburg, Pa.) will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Office between Faber's and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. (Sept. 5, 1862.)

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the corner of South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections, and all other business entrusted to him. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McCallan, Esq., L. 1853, 14).

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House. Nov. 14, 1862.

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre square, Gettysburg, Pa. (Oct. 3, 1862.)

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, Adams county, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Baltimore, Pa. (Oct. 3, 1862.)

Bistress & Peters,
PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New York.

Adams County
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated, Oct. 10, 1851.

Arch Street Carpet
W. ARKHOUSE, OLDEN & RICKNER, No. 423 Arch Street, 2 doors below Ninth, PHILADELPHIA, are now receiving their FALL STOCK of English and American CARPETS, comprising all the new styles of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrains and Venetians, with a splendid assortment of OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c.

The Cheapest
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cottons, Flannels, &c., at the cheap cash store of G. D. ARNOLD, Nov. 3, 1862.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinos, Chorges, Delaines, Travelling, Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.
GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap. Dress Coats, Business Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call. Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Notice.
JACOB SHELLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Shelley, late of Union twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Executor. Nov. 3, 1862.

Now is the Time
TO BUY COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., of every description, for Men and Boys, very low, at PICKING'S.

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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STABLE. “TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.” TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. 45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1862. NO. 9.

Desirable Property
AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, his Property, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the road leading from York Springs to Gettysburg, Pa. from the former and six from the latter, adjoining lands of George Munmer, Samuel Christner, Levi Ruffenberger, and others, containing about 48 acres—about 10 acres of good timber, and the remainder of meadow. A part of the land has been tilled. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Frame Barn, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. The buildings are all new, having been put up within the last five or six years. There is a well of water convenient to the house with a pump in it; a never-failing spring on the property; also a good apple orchard of choice fruit, with other fruit trees, such as peach, pear, apricot, cherry, &c. Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. SAMUEL THOMAS. Nov. 17, 1862.

Valuable Real Estate.
AT PRIVATE SALE.—A GREEN-MOUNT FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 acres. Land good and building new. No. 2, CUMBERLAND FARM, four miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road, containing 1.8 acres. Land red soil and the buildings good. No. 3, A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 28 acres of land in Germany township, 14 miles from Littlestown. All in good order and will be sold cheap. A CUMBERLAND BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in complete order. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD. Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

Dr. James Cross,
LECTURER PHYSICIAN, offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having been associated with Prof. Pease two years, and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepared to practice the reformed system of medicine. Eclectic means to choose or select. Hence we select the least, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the Eclectic Physicians, and discard those more injurious, such as mercury, blood-letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Saddle Shop. Volunteers families attended free of charge. (Oct. 27, 1862.)

National Hotel,
LITTLESTOWN, Adams County, Pa. THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unflinching to all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar furnished with the purest liquors. The building is extensive and of the best character, and complete and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance. April 21, 1862. M. H. CROUSE.

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TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 15th day of December next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, viz: A SMALL FARM, on which he resides, situated on the western limb of the borough of Gettysburg, containing 21 ACRES and some perches, and adjoining D. McCallan, J. H. McClellan and others—improved with a BRICK HOUSE and Back Building, Brick Wash and Bake House, Barn, &c. A good well of water at the door, and a young Orchard of choice apple and peach trees. If not sold the property will be offered for rent on said day.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, 1, WORK HORSE, 1 Young Cow, nearly fresh, 2 Wagons, 2 sets of Hind Gears, nearly new, and other Goods, Plough, Double and Single-tree, Saddle and Box, 3 tons of Hay, and Fodder, 200 bushels of Straw, Grain in the ground, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Also, 1, to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by EPHRAIM BANAWAY. November 3, 1862.

Farm for Sale.
ON TUESDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER next, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of Samuel Mackley, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz: A FARM, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Weitz, D. C. Brinkerhoff, John Majors, and others, containing 104 ACRES and 51 perches, near Gettysburg, and near the railroad, and first rate cultivation, with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a large Two-story Brick HOUSE, a two-story Brick Barn, a two-story Corn Crib, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a large House, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the door and an Apple and Peach Orchard on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and made known by PETER MACKLEY, Adm'r. By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk. Nov. 24, 1862.

Important Decision of Commissioner Boutwell.
WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO CANCEL REVENUE STAMPS. Section 94 of the Excise law requires “That on and after the first day of October, certain ‘stamp duties’ shall be collected on all instruments, matters or things, as described in schedule marked first.”

Section 55 provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper of any kind for description, without the stamp being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon, or without having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document or paper shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

It seems to me perfectly clear, that by the provisions of section first herein upon the signs and issues the instrument is the only person who is authorized to affix the stamp required by the law, and the person who makes, signs and issues, etc., without affixing the stamp, incurs the penalty of fifty dollars, and is liable to prosecution therefor, and the instrument or document is invalid in consequence of such neglect.

Section 95 provides that the person issuing or affixing the stamp is liable upon the initials of his name, date, &c. Other portions of the law impose penalties upon persons who receive documents or articles subject to stamp duty from the person who makes, signs and issues the instrument, document or paper. I am therefore of the opinion that a faithful compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Excise Law demands—

First.—That all papers subject to stamp tax shall have the stamp affixed before the same is issued.

Second.—That the stamp so affixed must be cancelled in the manner prescribed by the party making, signing or issuing (in other words, executing) the instrument, document or paper. Hence the receiving of an unstamped paper is a violation of the law. The attaching and cancelling of a stamp, or a document so received, is also on the point of cancellation of a stamp on a paper (otherwise lawfully issued) by other than the party executing the paper, to which the stamp is attached, is equally improper.

George S. Rowland, Collector of Internal Revenue, has the above extracts from the Excise Law make it the duty of every person issuing or signing a check or draft, to affix a stamp and at the same time to cancel it, by writing thereon the initials of his name, date, &c. The stamps of Gettysburg, therefore, cannot be received by any check or draft over TWENTY DOLLARS, unless properly stamped and cancelled by the person signing the same. A prompt compliance with the law will save all parties interested from inconvenience and perhaps loss. The stamps can be obtained at the Bank. T. D. CARSON, Cashier. Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1862.

Cheap Groceries.
A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SCAGAS at 8.9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself. FARMSTEADT BROS. May 5, '62.

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at H. G. CARR'S. CORDON & GILLESPIE'S.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest. A. SCOTT & SON.

DRUGS!—A good assortment of Drugs, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

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STATIONERY of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNBER'S NEW Family Drug and Prescription Store.

L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

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ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's Hats, Shaker Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hats, &c., &c. at R. F. McILHENY'S. April 21.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap. SCHICK.

The Muse.

THE DRUMMER-BOY OF ANTIETAM.
Where Anti-etam's long battle Made the mountain-echoes rattle, As the brave thousands fell like cattle At the butcher's red employ; His fragile figure seeming As he was sleeping, dreaming, His life-blood from him streaming, Lay the little drummer boy.

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There are a thousand things in this life to afflict and sadden, but a smile from a loved wife or a devoted sister is a certain panacea for them all.

The influence she exerts on society is felt and with glad thankfulness is acknowledged by all. 'Twas woman that laid the great architecture of civilization and kept it from lapsing into barbarism.

When mankind, in societies, become so subject as to neglect themselves in common duties—to huddle together like sheep in a storm, under a tree—or to follow out, like those animals, some one as a leader, without reflection or aim, and in the dumb despair of poor degraded outcasts, on whom the sunbeams shine but to present in contrast the sad array of irresolution, indecision and stagnation, with the ambition, enterprise and activity of a world for which the gay sun shines on all, and whose warmth and light penetrates the most benighted, it is then that women, with cheeks bedewed with tears, and possessed of hearts alive to every emotion of nature—feeling, feeling and acting as if kindred associates of earth, exert their greatest influence for good and are happily instrumental in keeping the surface of society decent.

For what these efforts?—because society is rendered happier thereby—because the individuals who exercise benevolent emotions are therefore more nearly allied to those intelligences who are said to minister to the solitudes, cares and exigencies of every variety of earthly being, and who by doing become the propagators of paradisaical beauties and excellences, and as they expand and extend, become the almoners of heaven, in its endeavor to introduce us to the similitude of Eden.

Finally, her influence is felt deeply in religion; no where does it shine with such resplendence; no point can be over-charged; no virtue exaggerated.

Like the pure and perpetual stream of nature's fount, are constant and ever bearing onward the limpidity of pureness to those who seek its healing and renovating qualities. LAST WORD.

For the Compiler
NOW IS THE TIME TO REASON AND REFLECT.

MR. STABLE.—Man is a finite being, and liable to err—to be led astray by popular delusions—to imbibe early impressions which grow with his growth, often to such an extent as to shut out the powers of reason entirely. We hold no man responsible for calamities that overtake and sometimes destroy him where ignorance as to the cause of the misfortune exists, for certain it is that men do often entertain opinions which seem to them correct, and which they defend with commendable fortitude. Credit is justly due to that man who possesses independence enough to think and act for himself in all matters relating to his welfare, but there are changes continually going on around us that should not fail to claim our attention. In these changes facts frequently present themselves with such force as to be irresistible evidence that we have been wrong in the past, and ought to follow the new light.

It is as much the part of a man to renounce what the past has proven to be false theories, as it is to maintain and defend what we believe to be right, and more so. There cannot be in our nature a principle more destructive to our own, and the happiness of those around us, than stiff-neckedness, and politically applied it works out inconceivable mischief.

Until a problem is solved, all are justifiable in taking the nearest way to obtain the correct answer, and to call to his aid any and every means whereby such result can be obtained; but where the experience of years fortifies impenetrably a position, by all the appliances within reach of the most gigantic minds that ever glittered in the political firmament of any country, we must be the very best lights in the world if we do not permit ourselves to acknowledge the right.

Our nation is now bleeding to death for want of a praiseworthy confession upon the part of fanatics and fools, and it is strongly within the limits of probability, that sooner than the radical Republicans should confess that the present civil war was brought about by the accused agitation of slavery, they would witness this nation go down to ruin, forever, beyond the hope of restoration. It is also believed that while these fanatics make great pretension to sincerity, they are goaded, by day and by night, with apprehensions of the most harassing nature, and it is presumed that if they, at this moment, had the choice of “the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the nigger where he is,” or the spectacle that now disgraces America in the eyes of all nations, they would at least shrink from the horrors of civil war, if no confession from them could be had. Still with the history of the country before their eyes, presenting a career of unprecedented prosperity and a brilliancy in achievements unsurpassed by any people in any age of the world, they continue in their unholy persecutions of Democrats, and defend their dogmas and their acts in the administration of the government with unblushing effrontery, as though peace reigned, dead bodies were re-animated and sent home, ruined cities re-built, devastated plains clothed with luxuriance, ship-plashers and rag money exchanged for gold dollars, red credit restored, crippled commerce revived, sixteen thousand millions of debts paid, disgrace wiped out as though the monies which have been pilfered by common consent from the government had been re-

funded, as though coffee was but 12 cents instead of 36 cents, maulin 10 instead of 30, and every thing else in proportion lower in price. Yes, with all these deplorable facts staring them in the face, they cry aloud, rebels, traitors, secession sympathizers, &c. For these radicals we have no hope. Their hearts are seared with a hot iron, their teeth set on edge, their souls insensible to good deeds. We leave them to live and die in the faith of anti-slavery Bibles, and anti-slavery Gods, in the faith of the higher law, free love, free niggers, and so on; but for the conservative portion of the Republicans we have much confidence and hope. Many have with commendable courage and independence, cast off the old garment and put on the new in the late elections, and it is a matter of certainty that thousands more will fall in with us hereafter. It is never too late to reason and reflect, and that man who, when convinced, comes out fearlessly, boldly, for the right, deserves the countenance of all good people. Such persons are coming slowly into our ranks, and what renders these changes the more agreeable is the truth that they are men of the greatest integrity and usefulness in their respective communities.

We again say now is the time to reason and reflect. The past history of our country compared with the present deplorable troubles, furnishes a scope sufficiently wide wherein to meditate. This is all we ask.—After an impartial survey of that picture we feel quite sure that conviction will come. Let us all reason together. Now is the time. A bleeding country demands it, our desolated fields, ruined towns, the blood of deceased soldiers, a broken down constitution, and approaching anarchy, all demand that we not only reason, but act. Will we do it?

For the Compiler
MR. EDITOR.—I have been absent some few weeks and consequently am behind times in the news line. Whilst sitting at the dining table, in Baltimore, shortly after the election, some one referring to the result remarked that in Adams county, Pa., some person or persons upset the election, or rather the Abolition wigwag, and in the falling of the thing several prominent citizens were seriously injured. I mean prominent politicians, including a few lawyers, one physician, and a few good “Union Democrats.” It is a pity for the latter. Ain't it? I wish “nobody would have been hurt” at all. I believe that Billy Patterson had something to do with it. Try to find out who did it, and have him arrested for treason.

WHY MCCELLELLAN WAS REMOVED.
A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette asserts that it was neither the President nor Secretary of War that removed Gen. McClellan, but Henry Wager Halleck. If this is so, the reason of the removal is plain enough. It is on record that McClellan marched his army six miles day, exceeding Halleck's rate, between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, more than five and a half miles. If any one doubts this, he can make the calculation and satisfy himself by figures. Halleck was fifty-four days marching twenty-one miles, the average of which, per day, as recorded in the National Intelligence, and as we have ascertained by actual ciphering, is precisely three-fifths of a mile, or one mile and four-fifths. It was McClellan's rapid marching, therefore, and not his dilatoriness, that did the business for him. Halleck became jealous of him on account of his superior good-headiveness, and removed him. That's the whole story. And now, if there are any persons curious enough to note the day of McClellan's departure from the army and the date of that army's arrival at Richmond, they will probably find, by computing the distance traveled and the number of days consumed in traveling it, that Halleck's rate of marching, and not McClellan's, has been adopted under the new regulation for a “short, sharp, decisive campaign,” and “a more vigorous prosecution of the war.”

Moral Vigor.—Freemont, on hearing of McClellan's suspension, said, “Thank God, I am avenged!” How different the conduct of Freemont and McClellan. Freemont, advancing in Missouri, hears of an order for his removal, and for several days prevents the order reaching him, and when it takes effect, he is insubordinate, and continually puts his grievances forth to the world. McClellan obeys without a murmur, shuns the crowds who rush to his ovation, and, when compelled to say something, omits the most indirect reference to himself. Such abnegation of self, and such a display of magnanimity, equal any instances of moral heroism in history.

A lively stable keeper, named Spurr, would never let a horse go without requesting the lady not to drive fast. One day a man called for a horse to attend a funeral. “Certainly,” said Spurr; “but,” he added, forgetting the solemn purpose for which the young man wanted the horse, “don't drive fast.” “Why, just look a here, old fellow,” said the somewhat excited young man, “I want you to understand that I shall keep up with the procession, if it kills the horse.”

The local of the Harrisburg Union was shown a pear, recently, which measured twelve inches in circumference and weighed nineteen ounces. He says it was a “dwarf pear”; we think it was anything but a dwarf.

The N. Y. World says: “Of all the political and military blunders extant, Fremont is the greatest, and his restoration to command would be a calamity to the country and a disgrace to the Administration.”

A Hard Hit.—Jim never made a joke in his life, yet no man ever had more made at his expense. One day a candidate for Congress, he was making a speech in a country school house to an audience of country farmers, who were as a general rule, very attentive listeners. Joe, however, now and then, he was making a hard hit at the candidate's old whiskey straight, under the influence of which his comments, made in a tone rather louder than a stage whisper, were exceedingly annoying to the speaker. Jim prepared for his grand effort. “My friends,” said he, “I am proud to see around me to-night the hardy sons of my old land, for I love the agricultural interests of the country; and well may I love them, my fellow citizens, for I was born a farmer. My happy days of my youth were spent in the peaceful avocation of a son of the soil. If I may be allowed a figurative expression, my friends, I may say, I was born a farmer, and I shall remain so to the end of my days.” A puny, puny, puny! exclaimed the indignant Joe.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The release of the political prisoners from Fort Warren has already been mentioned. As a matter of record we submit the official order for their release:

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, November 27th, 1862. George P. Kane, George William Benson, Charles Howard, Frank K. Howard, Henry M. Warfield, William G. Harrison, Robert Hall, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles Magell, William Gatchell, Thomas W. Hall, T. Parker Scott, William H. Vinder, B. L. Cutter. The above named prisoners are released agreeable to the following telegram: J. DIMMICK, Col. 1st Artillery Com. Fort Warren, Boston.

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Dissolution
PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.
 Office one door above the Drug Store of B. Horner.
CHARLES HORNER.
ROBERT HORNER.

